Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE- 2 5:15 Mme. Sans-Gene CADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Rory of the Hill. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Ex

AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-The Greater Shenandon ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Concert and Vaudeville.
REJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-Madeleine. BROADWAY THEATRE 2-8 Mme. Sans-Gene CASINO-2-8:15 Vaudeville.

CASINO 2 8:15 Vaudeville. COLUMBUS THEATRE 2-8:15 The Flams DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Two Gentlemen of

EDEN MUSEE 2-8-Vaudeville. EMPIRE THEATRE 2- 8:15-The Masquerader PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2 S.15 - The Masqueragers.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2 S.15 - His Wife's Pather.

GARDEN THEATRE 2 S.15 - Little Christopher.

BRAND CENTRAL PALACE S - Exposition of Patents
and Inventions. MARLEM OPERA FOUSE-2-8:15-Grand Vizier. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-Rob Roy. HOYT'S THEATRE-2:15-8:30-The Foundling.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-Eine Pulastrevolution-8:15-Ohne Geleut. KOSTER & BIAL'S 2:15 S:30 Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S-Exposition of Costume METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Lohengrin

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:30-The Case of Rebellio PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8-The Fatal Card. PASTOR'S-2-S-Vaudeville, PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY-8:15-Concert.

PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:30-Too Much Johnson. STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-The Old Homestead.

333 4TH-AVE.-9 a. m. to 4:20 p. m.-The Tiffany Chapel

Index to Advertisements

Zilota io	Atobethisements.
Dane	Col. Page Col.
*	5.6 Lectures & Meetings, 9 6
amusements	D.o Perinting of Manual Paris
Announcements10	6 Lost and Found 9 5
Auction Sales of Real	Marriages & Luains
Estate 8	Marriages & Leaths. 7 6 4 Miscellaneous10 5-6
Bankers & Hrokers !!	h Miscelianeous 0 3
Bank Reports 9	2-4 New Publications 8 1-2
Doned and Dones 5	4 Ocean Steamers 8 2-3
Dusiness Chances 5	5 Pianes 9 5
Business Notices 6	
Dividend Notices 9	5 Rent Estate 5 1-2
Dressmaking	
Domestic Situations	
	6-8 Religious Notices 5 1-3
Puropean Advis 4	5-6 Railroads
Pinancial 9	2 Sales by Auction 9 5
Financial Elections 9	4-5 Special Notices 7 6
Por Sale 5	3 School Agencies 8 2
Male Wanted 5	5 Steamboats 9 5
Herp wanted	1 Winter Resorts 8 5
	5 Work Wanted 5 5-6
Hotels 8	p work wanted 5 5-6

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fultou-st. N. Y.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS bune Monthly 2 00 costage prepaid by The Tribune except as here

stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their sorper. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 4 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune.

154 Nassaust. New-York. Main uptown office.
1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply
"The Tribune." New-York.

At the HARLEM OFFICES. 150 East One-hundred-andtwenty-fifth-st.; 243 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.; 245 West One-hundred-and-townty-fifth-st., up to
5 p. m., at regular office rates.
European Branch, for advertisements only, 75, Fleet
Street E. C., London, England.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Foreign.-The Spanish Chamber granted the Government unlimited credit for the purpose of quelling the revolt in Cuba. === The Japanese captured Yingkow and the port of New-Chwang, after heavy fighting. = The Dakotah was beaten by the Sainct Martial in a yacht race at Cannes. === The Reichstag, in committee, rejected several paragraphs of the Anti-Revolution bill.

Domestic The Police Instices bill and the Pavey Board of Education bill went to third reading in the Assembly; it was rumored at Albany that the Police Reorganization bill would be amended so as to confer the reorganizing power upon the Police Commissioners, := Testimony before the Trenton Investigating Committee showed that the State had been pillaged systematically by "Barney" J. Ford, while Superintendent of the State House, === Nine lives were lost by the sinking of a steamboat in the Ohio River at Cincinnati, === Harry Hayward was found guilty at Minneapolis of the

murder of Miss Catherine Ging.

City and Suburban .- A large number of prominent Republicans from up the State came to the city to confer about the "situation." = The City Vigilance League took possession of its new home in the United Charities Building: Dr. Parkhurst, ex-Mayor Hewitt, R. Fulton Cutting and Robert W. De Forest made addresses. = Commissioner Andrews's resolutions for a reorganization of the police force were defeated at a meeting of the Police Board by a vote of 3 to 1. Police Justice Quigley, of Brooklyn, was found guilty of neglect of duty and was removed from office. stock market was lower except for Sugar.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Rain or snow in the early morning, followed by much colder fair weather; brisk to high northwest winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 41 degrees; highest, 46; average, 42%.

The City Vigilance League is entitled to the congratulations of all good citizens on taking possession of the rooms which will henceforth form its permanent headquarters. They are in the United Charities Building, and a jubilee was held there last evening by the members of the League and their friends. A characteristic speech was made, as a matter of course, by Dr. Parkhurst, the founder of the League and its heart and soul. In his remarks he emphasized the importance of organization. In this matter the League is wisely learning a vital lesson from Tammany Hall.

Our Albany correspondent calls attention to the singular circumstance that it took six days for the bill abolishing the office of State Agent for Discharged Convicts to get from the Assembly chamber to Governor Morton's desk. The office is a rank sinecure, and it is well known that the Governor is in favor of doing away with all useless offices. A Republican was recently appointed to this place, however, and it is understood that some Republican politicians are endeavoring to induce Mr. Morton not to approve the bill. We shall be much disappointed if he listens patiently to their pleas. He has committed himself squarely to the policy of abolishing needless offices and reducing the cost of the State commissions, and he is not in the least likely to reverse himself the first time the question is brought fairly before him.

The plan of Commissioner Andrews for increasing the efficiency of the police force, which found so much favor in the eyes of Mayor Strong that it led him to appoint Mr. Andrews as John C. Sheehan's successor, is not highly regarded by the other members of the Police Roard. When it was first proposed they thought nothing of the kind should be put in operation until it was known what the Legislature would do with the police bills; but since then they have applied their minds to the matter and

just prior to the last election they gave Superintendent Byrnes power which they now say they are debarred by law from giving him? What has caused this change in their attitude?

State treasury in the purchase of furniture, State had been delivered to the son of the late Newark. This is interesting and important. The committee has entered on what bids fair public opinion in New-Jersey will insist on the exposition of all the facts, no matter whom they may hurt.

THE MAYOR'S POSITION.

The Albany dispatch to Thursday evening's papers giving the details of an agreement which was said to have been reached by Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Speaker Fish, represent ing the Republican majority of the Legislature on the one hand, and Mayor Strong on the other, had the appearance of being authoritative. It was given out shortly after the return of the two gentlemen first named to the capital, and apparently with their sanction, though not definitely stated to be of their promulgation or by their authority. It purported to be a summing up of the situation. "according to their statements," but was so specific in detail and positive in character that it seemed to bear the stamp of authority. The gist of it was that these gentlemen had received an assurance from Mayor Strong that he would appoint Benjamin F. Tracy and Charles S. Fairchild as two of the three Commissioners under the Police Reorganization bill, and that in consideration of this assurance the Reorganization bill and the Police Magistrates bill would be passed in such form as the Mayor desired. Some credulous persons who do not know the Mayor accepted the statement; others not quite so credulous, who know the Mayor only a little, just whistled, and wondered; but those who know him quite well simply said they did not believe against the United States. It and waited to hear from him. They had not long to wait. The Mayor, with his usual directness and promptness, made it known that he had entered into no such agreement, and that the only ground for the statement was that he had mentioned the two gentlemen's names as types of the sort of appointments he would probably make if the bill were passed. Messrs, Saxton and Fish corroborate this statement. So that pretty fiction passes. • And now The Tribune is at liberty to state

that Mayor Strong not only has not devlated. but that he will not deviate, from the purpose which he expressed in his own terse and easily understood English at the beginning of his administration. He does not hold himself responsible in any degree for legislation at Albany, and he will not on any account divide with the Legislature or the Governor or any party Boss the responsibility of administering the office to which he was elected. He will enforce to the best of his ability the laws now on the statutebook relating to his office, and any laws which the Legislature in its wisdom may enact in addition thereto. Bue he will make no trade nor deal nor dicker, and will enter into no agreement, to affect the action of the Legislature either to secure or defeat proposed legislation touching municipal affairs. He does not pretend to be careless or free from solicitude regarding the action of the Legislature with reference to the passage of laws which will make it possible for his administration to answer the overwhelming popular demand for substantial and thorough reforms in the government of this fellow-citizens who voted for him, and he does from the bench in disgrace. not conceive that they have given him any comto obtain from the Legislature what that Legislature knows just as well as he does that this community desires, expects and has a right to demand. His position in this regard, as we have had occasion to say heretofore, is both honorable and dignified, and it shows a much clearer conception of the functions and limitations of his office than any occupant of the place has shown, for a whole generation at least. He has the gratifying consciousness that the vast majority of the voters sustain him in this view, but even were that in doubt there need be no fear that he will waver in the line of what he deems his duty. No matter what the Legislature may do or refuse to do, he will stand firm.

Meantime it does not escape the notice of the most casual observer that all the buzzing back and forth between this city and Albany, the conferences and consultations among members of the Legislature, the interviews with the Mayor and with the Governor, the pilgrimages of Platt, the flitting of Lauterbach, the melancholy gatherings in lower Broadway and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the unutterable gibberygosh of Mr. Platt's newspapers, all relate to one thing; and that is the necessity of placating Platt by recognizing him as a Boss and putting his henchmen in office. There is no pretence anywhere of anything else. The whole disturbance revolves around that central point. It is asserted that he holds the key to the situation by his control of the Legislature, and that unless Mayor Strong makes terms with him the citizens of this rogue-ridden town shall not have the legislation they demand for their de liverance. That is the issue boldly, audaciously stated. It has to be met. And in the opinion of the great majority of the voters here, it would be infinitely better to have no legislation than to have such as would leave, by the authority and sanction of the Republican party, any foothold of power for the self-constituted leader who has for years been in partnership with Tammany. The Republicans of this city can afford to wait. They cannot afford to recognize Platt as leader or Boss, to assume the shame of his past or the responsibility for his future.

A CONSUL-GENERAL UNDER FIRE. The Spanish Government has the privilege of requesting the recall of the United States Consul-General in Havana. If this action has been taken, the Washington Government will have to recall him, or else to leave Spain free to dismiss him. Under the laws of nations, the continuance of a diplomatic or consular officer at his post depends upon the pleasure of the Government appointing him and upon the discretion of the Government which receives him. Whenever the latter chooses to intimate to the former that the official is not an agreeable person, his recall or dismissal is rendered necessary. The United States Government has adopted this course on several occasions, and cannot complain if its own representatives abroad are curtly dismissed at short notice.

The exequatur of the French Vice-Consul at Boston was revoked in 1793 for opposing the laws of the United States. In 1861 the British Consul at Charleston was instructed by his own Government to open a correspondence with the Confederate authorities. When he entered into communications with them Secretary Seward seached the conclusion that what Mr. Andrews | requested the British Government to recall him. | and denounced on the racecourses and trotting |

tary Seward promptly revoked the exequatur. The same general procedure has been followed the hope of satisfying reasonable people that in the diplomatic service. President Washing- racing and trotting without bookmaking, poolton requested the French Government to recall Genet; in 1806 Yrujo, the Spanish Minister, was When the Senate Investigating Committee at dismissed by Secretary Madison; President Trenton began its work last Monday and Madison twice demanded the recall of Mr. Jackbrought to light the peculiar transactions of the son, the British Minister, and was supported by former Superintendent of the State House, it | Congress; Poussin, the French Minister, was re- racing which is less rigorous and severe than was intimated that the committee would lose called by his own Government at the instance little time in "going up higher." At yesterday's of Secretary Clayton; Minister Catacazy was session there was an abundance of testimony sent back to Russia by Secretary Fish; and Lord ceeded from poolrooms and from people who do to show the nature and extent of frauds on the Sackville was contemptuously bundled out of not enjoy the confidence of their fellow-citizens. the country by the first Cleveland Administra-The right of a Government to require the by one witness that furniture paid for by the recall of an offensive Consul or Minister is general either by selfish or dishonest motives. If this erally recognized. The only qualification of the measure, or some bill almost identical with it, Governor Abbett and to ex-Senator Barrett, of | privilege is the privilege of the Government represented by the official to assert his inno- the finest trotters are not likely to meet in any to prove a task of considerable magnitude, and | England in the Jackson controversy. In that case the request for the recall is refused, and liberty to withdraw the exequatur and to compel the official to retire.

Consul-General Williams cannot remain in Havana against the will of the Captain-General | The bill ought to become a law. and the Government of Madrid. If they persevere in demanding his recall, his usefulness will be at an end. It will be the duty of the State Department, however, to ascertain whether he has incurred the displeasure of the officials by a faithful discharge of his duties as the Consul-General of the United States, and especially by demanding the trial of American citizens in civil courts. If his offences against Spain have been committed in the defence of American rights, the department ought not to recall him. It should decline to do so, and force the Madrid Government to assume the entire responsibility of dismissing him.

Consul-General Williams is one of the me accomplished men in the service, and has jealously safeguarded American interests in Havana. We are disposed to believe that he can make a good defence against any charges which may be preferred against him, and that his removal is desired at this time in Havana solely because he is a very capable and efficient official, who insists upon protecting political offenders when they claim American citizenship. If this view be confirmed, the Spanish Government ought to be forced to send him his exequatur, and thereby to commit an unfriendly act

FXIT QUIGLEY.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, sixting in Brooklyn, has rendered a wholesome decision in the notorious Quigley case which will meet with the heartiest public approval. Quigley, it will be remembered, is or was a was, until recently, nothing in his personality or in his administration of so-called justice to distinguish him from his colleagues in the police courts of these cities. But when the great lyn he speedily achieved much distinction. There was in the later days of that strike a vast and life. Some of it was committed by strikers. Most of it was committed by hoodlums and professional ne'er-do-weels from the siums of villanous work. And not only that, but he re- at all times been sufficient to prevent it. great share of the lawbreaking that disgraced voters in silver States have so often exerted. city in all departments. But his interest is no Quigley. These charges have been sustained by has been acting for twenty years without an more nor less than that of the 154,000 of his the court, and Quigley is accordingly dismissed honest desire to serve the best interests of the

lieve, cordially approved by the general public, and by no portion of the public more cordially than by the honest and industrious workingmen of these cities. Onigley's offence was not that he sympathized with workingmen nor that he sympathized with the striking workingmen. The Mayor himself did that, together with a great majority of the people of Brooklyn. His offence was that he sympathized with men who were breaking the laws, and that he let that sympathy influence his official conduct to the serious detriment of public order. It matters not whether the cowardly scoundrels whom Quigley set loose again upon the city were striking workmen or professional loafers and bummers. They were criminals, and they had no claim to be regarded as anything else. And however Onigley and his kind, or any one else, may sympathize with them, honest workingmen surely cannot do so. For they were and are not only enemies of public order, but also, in an especial sense, enemies of the cause of organized labor. They struck a blow at public order, from which public order has recovered. They struck also at the cause of the workingmen, from which that cause has not recovered. They and their friend Quigley, more than all other causes put together, cast discredit upon the great strike and doomed it to utter failure. No one, therefore, has more reason to rejoice in the meting out of justice to this man Quigley than have the labor organizations of Brooklyn; for he was the friend of their worst focs

HONEST SPORT WITHOUT GAMBLING. The Gray bill, which is before the Legislature, offers a practical and satisfactory method for removing the abuses and evils of racing and for securing honorable and excellent sport. It is not likely that a measure which would satisfy a larger number of people than the Gray bill satisfies can pass this Legislature and be signed by the Governor. Of course the Gray bill does not gratify the professional gamblers nor any class of people who fill their pockets by preying upon the frailties and follies of the simple and credulous. It was not intended or desired that the support of lawbreakers and grabbers should be obtained for this bill. The bill was drawn up for the purpose of meeting the wishes of those who desired to see clean and fair racing in this State without any of the objectionable features which have alienated public sentiment in past years. It would be imprudent and unwise for trotting men or breeders, or any class of citizens in this State who desire to see running contests and trotting competitions carried on without betting-rings and without degrading influences, to attempt to interfere with the passage of the Grav bill.

This is no hasty or ill-advised measure, sent to the Legislature after brief and hurried consideration. The bill has been drawn up after many conferences of the most influential people in the State who are interested in running races and trotting races of the highest class. All its clauses have been studied with care, and have been approved by lawyers of high reputation. If carpers and unreasonable people refuse to support this bill, they are likely to close the gates of all the best racing courses and trotting tracks in the State, and to keep them closed. Every part of this bill was prepared with the intention of suppressing everything which the public and the press had criticised, censured

suggests is illegal. Have they forgotten that That Government refused to do so, and Secre- tracks in the Empire State in previous seasons. All parts of this measure were drawn up with selling or protected gambling of any sort could he carried on is this State under proper restrictions and supervisions. The people of New-York and the newspapers of New-York will never be satisfied with any act to regulate

> Much of the opposition to this bill has proto the surface appears to have been inspired should not become a law the fastest racers and cence of the offence charged, as was done by part of the Empire State this year. Everybody concerned ought to be prepared to make concessions so far as is necessary for the passage the Government preferring charges is left at of this bill. Some people who are fighting it have an exalted idea of their importance. Other people who are fighting it fear that it will prevent their filling their pockets by illicit means.

A MORAL WAVE.

Ex-Governor Warmoth remarks that the desire for honest elections has become a fashion in the South and that it has reached Louisiana. That statement is true so far as it goes. There is a moral recoil against election trickery and fraud from Maryland to Texas, and the reaction against bad politics is strongest in Tennessee, where every honest Democrat is denouncing the infamous theft of the Governorship. But the fashion is not confined to the South. Throughout the Nation public conscience has been aroused; the use of money in elections and the raising of unmanageable campaign funds are condemned as intolerable evils; and the misgovernment of cities and the domination of party

bosses are exciting righteous indignation. There is a great wave of morality sweeping over this country of ours. The people know that the conditions of government and the methods of administration require radical reformation; and they are very much in earnest. There are politicians who affect to believe that the people will "sleep it off" and forget all about it before the year is out. But these politicians are not always capable of measuring the moral sentiment of the masses when the public conscience has been quickened.

THE ARGUMENT FOR FREE COINAGE.

The address of the Bimetallic party is much the most reasonable document yet issued in the interests of free coinage. Presumably, as it Brooklyn police justice of the usual type. There differs materially from speeches and documents previously emanating from Messrs. Warner, Stewart and other signers, it was largely the work of Senator Jones, of Nevada. It urges that for twenty years silver Republicans have strike occurred on the streetear lines of Brook- been fighting in vain within their party, and silver Democrats within their party, because always one house of Congress or the other or amount of violence directed against property | the President rendered action impossible. The statement that "there has not been a Congress "for twenty years which, except for the influ-"ence of Executive patronage or the fear of an Brooklyn and New York. These scoundrels "Executive veto would not have voted to open were arrested in great numbers, and a large | "the mints again to silver on the same terms proportion of them taken to Quigley's court for | "as to gold" seems an extravagance, for Executrial and sentence. But they found there a place | tive influence has rarely been potent, while the of refuge and comfort. Quigley set them free, concentrated votes of commercial States, in wholesale, and sent them out to resume their | which such action would ruln any party, have

buked the police for arresting them, and let it | This is the perfectly legitimate influence which be openly known that he, with all the power of | the address mistakenly calls "the control of the his official place, was on the side of violence money power." The millions who inhabit the and disorder. There can be no question but great commercial States have the same clear that thus, by discouraging the police and en- right to have their opinions and wishes considcouraging the rioters, he was responsible for a | ered by their Congressmen that the minority of the city. At last Mayor Schleren took action in It is not fair reasoning, but savors of imputhe case, and made formal charges against dence, to assert that this great body of citizens whole country, and that only the mine-owners and workers have that desire.

The address argues that "better prices under "existing conditions cannot be expected. A "debtor nation cannot maintain an even level of "prices with creditor nations." This is a statement strangely contradicted by our own experience, and it is supported in the address only by

The single gold standard can be maintained in the United States only by forcing down the price level of commodities here enough below the price level of countries to turn gold this way, or, at any rate, to induce our creditors to take commodities of us for what we owe them instead of demanding

Any policy, therefore, that tends to raise prices researily operates to expel gold.

This reasoning denies certain facts of record. From July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1879, the merchandisc excess of exports over imports was \$522, 000,000, yet the net imports of gold were only \$5,000,000. Then prices were indeed extremely low, and the country was paying debts in commodities because there was not, until some months of 1879 had passed, such confidence abroad in our monetary system that capital flowed this way for investment. But from July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1881, following successful resumption, the merchandise excess of exports over imports was only \$427,000,000, and yet the net imports of gold were \$175,000,000, because foreigners arrived at such confidence in our monetary system that their capital came here largely. In those very years prices were high about the highest known for many years. Again in 1885 86 there were net exports of gold, but prices were much lower than in 1887-88, when the net imports of gold were \$59,000,000. In 1889 prices dropped sharply, but in that year, instead of imports there were net exports of gold-nearly \$50,000,000. In short, a closer examination of the facts will disclose that in almost every case heavy exports and not imports of gold have been associated with low prices here, the movement being governed far more by confidence of investors abroad in the value of American investments than by any change in merchandise account. Ignoring or denying this one vital fact destroys all the reasoning of the address

The claim that industries in India and Asiatic countries have been "stimulated as never before by the low price of silver" is a strange one for intelligent men. The manufacture of cotton in India is not as large now as it was three years ago, when silver was almost 50 per cent higher than it is now, and the production of wheat is 40,000,000 bushels less than it was ten years ago, when silver was 78 per cent higher. The other Asiatic countries, of which the statement is equally erroneous, do not compete with us in any of our great exportable staples. "In the presence of such conditions," largely imaginary or misstated, the address argues that the gold standard here cannot be maintained "by an in definite issue of bonds." Nor could it be under the actual or any other conditions; the way to maintain the credit of a nation is not to borrow indefinitely, but to pay, as we did in 1877-79, until foreign creditors scrambled over each other in their haste to invest money here, as they did in 1880-81. The fatal error again appears of forgetting that the world's faith is of more use to us than all exchanges of metal. The sure way to maintain a gold standard, or any other, is to so stimulate home industry, and so restrict competition with foreign industry, that our prosperity is known to all the world.

"It is believed that the United States has

No evidence is offered for the statement, and the bare belief of certain individuals is scarcely solid foundation for the industries and commerce of a nation. But it is virtually admitted that even the signers doubt, for they say: "But "should gold, for any reason, temporarily go to "a premium, it will none the less operate on "prices generally." Assuredly it would, on prices quoted in silver, as ours would be, and the result, in the judgment of a great many more than twelve men, would be to depress far below any point yet reached the exchangeable value of our products in trade with other countries. That it would meanwhile stop importations of capital for investment, and cause instead a slaughter of all sorts of property and force collection of all sorts of claims held by foreigners, Senator Jones himself can hardly doubt.

We near the end of the century and the end of the Democratic party. Will the century die as dismally as the Democratic aggregation of fortuitous atoms died?

A school census has just been taken, and shows that 10,000 more sittings are needed to meet the present demand. It is plain that the bill authorizing a large bond issue to provide new schoolhouses for the city was not passed too early.

The treaty of commerce just concluded between Portugal and the Netherlands contains a what novel clause which may commend itself in future to the negotiators of conventions of this character. For it provides that any differences of opinion which may arise in connection with the interpretation of the treaty, or indeed any other dispute, shall be settled by international arbitration. Although neither of these two countries can be regarded as in a position to set the fashion to the great powers of the civilized world, yet in this particular, at any rate, the progressive spirit which they have displayed may be followed with advantage by other nations.

In his Floridian collapse and bankruptcy, his dunnage impounded by a boarding-house harpy, leaving him only the breeks and brogans and solitary wrap-rascal in which he stood, the awakened conscience of Sullivan turned fondly in the direction of reform, and he would have been on the lecture piatform before this as an apostle of temperance but for a dispute with his manager as to the division of the gate money. He will very likely appear in that character yet, as all other lines of public activity seem closed to him. Since he was whipped some years ago by a waiter he could not with any dignity resume the pugilistic profession, and his dramatic career is now seemingly at an end. Nothing is left for him except a missionary crusade against all the stimulating beverages which he has ever sampled, none of which have agreed with him, their united effect upon his constitution having been to turn him into a moralist before he was morally prepared for that transformation. As he stands he is an interesting object lesson not only to pugilists but to the admirers of such.

The special Grand Jury has been at work about two months. Where are those indictments? Why does the Grand Jury still linger?

A step in the right direction has been taken in the provision of amended Civil Service rules to govern applicants for appointment on the police force in this city. Some grave abuses in connection with the examination of would-be policemen have been brought to light, it being shown that men received appointments who were personated by others when the examinations were held. Hereafter the Police Commissioners will have nothing to do with the examinations, and only a few vacancies will be filled at a time from the eligible list.

The latest advices from the distilleries say that the whiskey trade is extremely dull. That can hardly be considered discouraging news. If other industries become active, stagnation in the stills of the country can be accepted with philosophy.

The arrival at St. John's of a steamer laden with provisions and the pathetic enthusiasm with which it was welcomed call attention anew to the misery existing in the Island of Newfoundland. There are nearly 200,000 people there, a large proportion of whom have been in the utmost need ever since the financial crash occurred. Some idea of the extent of the destitution can be formed from the announcement that 5,000 persons in St. John's are being fed daily from soup kitchens. The relief vessel was stocked with offerings from New-England and Nova Scotia; but the season in Newfoundland must be still severe, and the end of the distress is not yet in sight, and it would seem that this great and prosperous city, from which bounteous succor was hastened to the starving masses in Ireland, should give of its abundance, and give quickly, to the unfortunate and suffering people of that other island where now distress prevails.

Criminal trials in this city in which expert testimony is given come high, and we don't want any more of them than are necessary.

It is a serious blot upon our system of local government that the street-cleaners who have worked hard for the wages which are due them should be compelled to wait many days in order to get the money which they need for food for their wives and children. A sweeping reform in the methods of payments in such cases is

urgently needed. Croker is out of business as a politician, but he hangs out his shingle as a prophet, foreshadowing that Tammany will be alive and active when all the present race of reformers is dead and buried. Only time can give proof, or the contrary, of this, and Mr. Croker's forecast is what might be expected of him. It amounts to an affirmation, not only of the continuance of the evil element in society, but that it shall become regnant in the future as it has been in the past, ft will have its innings now and then, no doubt, and new Crokers and Scannells and Gilroys to wear its epaulets and pound its big drum; but not till society is ready for dissolution will its power ever be long maintained. If Tammany continues to exist at all it will be as the representative of this evil element, and so long as it holds together it will accumulate increasing infamy around the name.

It is good news that John L. Sullivan has lost all his money in his efforts to disgrace the stage by his travesties of acting. It is to be hoped that James J. Corbett and every other brutal pugilist who makes a nuisance of himself in our theatres will become stranded at an early date. Such fellows are an offence to common decency. They should be thrust out of the playhouses which they defile.

Austria seems to be on the eve of another Ministerial crisis, and the days of the Prince Windischgraetz Cabinet are apparently numbered. Not alone has the attitude of the working classes become threatening in consequence of the failure on the part of the Ministry to move a single step forward in the direction of that electoral reform which it promised on its advent to office some fourteen months ago, but the Premier is practically assured of defeat in the Reichsrath on the question which has arisen with regard to the establishment of a Slavonic school in the Styrian town of Cilli. The Ministry had pledged itself to the Conservatives, who constitute the most important faction of its working mafority, to found this school. But its establishment is bitterly opposed by the entire German contingent in the Legislature as an attack on their nationality, and the Germans will possess

"power enough in the commercial world to alone an overwhelming majority in the House, if those "restore the ratio between gold and silver." who belong to the Ministerial coalition and those who are opposed thereto unite, as they seem about to do, upon this issue. Should the Cabinet be thus defeated, it would involve not only the formation of a new administration, probably under the Premiership of Count Thun, now Governor of Bohemia, but also the breaking up of the somewhat unnatural Ministerial coalition which is composed of parties that have nothing in common excepting the dread of according electoral franchise to the working classes.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Saunders, colored, a man of learning and culture, is the editor of "The Afro-American, of Charlotte, N. C., the president of Biddle University, of the same place, and a member of the Presbyterian Freedman's Board. The university, which now has 300 negro students, is in need of money, and Dr. Saunders is at present visiting various cities of the North to arouse interest in it. He is now in Rochester, whence he will go to Buffalo, where he will deliver a lecture on the negro problem before the University Club. He will then deliver several addresses in this city.

Pierre Gnecco, an Italian by birth, who had lived n France for forty years because of his intense hatred of his native country, left a fortune of \$150,-600 at his death the other day. Fearing that it would go to Italy, he distributed all his money among his servants.

"The Boston Transcript" suggests that Mr. Joseph Cook would make a good missionary to the heath But Mr. Cook's friends would probably reply that he is now acting as a missionary to the cultured heathen of Boston.

"The St. James's Gazette," of London, thus explains how Rudyard Kipling got his first name: Rudyard Lake, which has beaten the record this winter of all English waters by covering itself with two feet of solid ice, had previously been immortalized in a very different fashion. It would be irreverent, and to some extent incorrect, to say that this mere is Rudyard Kipling's godfather, but to it he certainly owes his name. Nearly thirty years ago he certainty owes his name. Nearly thirty years ago John Lockwood Kipling was strolling along the picturesque shore in the charming companionship of Miss Alice MacDonald, when he plucked up courage to make there and then an offer of his hand and heart. To commemorate that happy summer evening's walk the son of their subsequent marriage was named Rudyard, and he certainly has given the genus loci no cause for shame."

A reception and banquet, to be given under the auspices of the Essex (Mass.) Methodist Social Union, in honor of Bishop Merril, is to be held in Salem, Mass., on April 3. The Bishop is to preside over the New-England Conference, which is to meet this year in Salem at that time.

General Anselim Prophète, one of the defeated aspirants for Hayti's Presidency, was buried at Kingston, Jamaica, on February 16. His funeral was largely attended by his brother exiles who were expelled from Hayti by President Hyppolite.

George L. Shoup, who has just been re-elected as United States Senator from Idaho, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., in 1836. All the education that he received was that afforded at a village school. He settled on a farm near Galesburg, in Illinois, in 1852, but in 1856 went to Pike's Peak in Illinois, in 1852, but in 1856 went to Pike's Peak in search of gold. He made a great mark in the Colorado Independent Scouts during the Civil War in fighting the Indians, and retired from the service a colonel. He then went to Idaho, engaged in trada, served in the Territorial Legislature, was a delegate in Congress and was made Territorial Governor by President Harrison. He was elected the first Governor of the State of Idaho. He was next chosen United States Senator, and as Governor signed his own credentials for his new office.

The Duke of Orleans does not intend to spend so much on his estates as did his father He has discharged many men from his various places, and has decided to rent most of his estates to the highest bidders. His "career" as a pretender costs him too

Mme. Lazare Carnot, who has just died at Chalon, at the age of eighty-four years, was aunt of the late President of France. Her husband was the son of the "great Carnot."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is predicted by Collector of Internal Revenue Mise, of Chicago, that the income tax from Chicago will not exceed \$1,000,000, and may fall below \$500,000, If he is correct, Chicago is very much poorer than the world has been led to suppose.

than the world has been led to suppose.

At one of the suburban stations along the line of the Reading Raliroad an enterprising soap manufacturer has erected a factory and warehouse. Facing the railroad is the large bulk window of the main salesroom. In this window one day a few weeks ago there appeared to the riders on the early morning trains a very pretty girl, who appeared to have paused in the midst of her labor of washing the window to first with the travellers. Nearly every male rider who saw her proceeded to first with her, and the male riders on all trains that passed during the day did the same. In fact, she has been firsted with ever since, although most of the regular riders have long since learned that the beautiful young girl in the window is but a waxen figure.—(Philadelphia Record.

of the Court of Appeals against Trinity Parish, of this city, on the question whether it should be compelled to put water on every floor of certain tenements owned by it, in which it makes a plea for the parish. Nevertheless, it feels impelled to "We regret that it should have been Trinity Church which raised the point, because it places the venerable corporation in an unfavorable light in the eyes of the multitude, who never stop to low the surface, at a time when it has already been a mark for the most bitter and malicious attacks in public print. . . We repeat our regret that the Trinity authorities should have permitted themselves to appear in the position at ice so assailable and so completely at variance with the real character of that noble institution. as it is known by those who know it best."

The grades of society are illustrated by the following incidents of a recent actual occurrence. The first was at a fashionable masquerade ball -Am I mistaken in addressing you as Miss

Linguist?
She-I plead guilty to the name, Mr. Argus, but am surprised that you so easily penetrated my Pardon me, there is a grace about Miss

ollowing conversation was overheard: He—Ah, there, Sue! I knowed you as soon as

seen you. She-Law. Tom! How'd ye tell me? He-By your legs.—(Long Island Sound.

President George T. Angell, of the American Humane Society, has sent the following to the Legislature of every State: "It is well known to the American press that many persons-and how many no one can tell-have been buried alive. The father of the undersigned came very near being buried alive, being declared by his physician dead, and all preparations made for his funeral before he could give visible signs of life. The object of this petition, which I hope you will cause to be properly presented, is to call public attention throughout our entire country to this important subject, I take pleasure in sending a marked copy of it to the editors of every American newspaper and magazine north of Mexico, asking their assistance."

Sympathy—The pale-faced passenger looked out of the car windows with exceeding interest. Finally he turned to his scatmate. "You must think I never rode on the cars before." he said, "but the fact is, pardner, I jist got out of the pen this mornin, an" it does me good to look around. It is goin' to be mighty tough, though, facin' my old-time friends. I s'pose, though, you ain't got much idea how a man feels in a case like that?" "Perhaps I have a better idea of your feelings than you think," said the other gentleman, with a sad smile. "I am just getting home from Congress,"—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The Elmira Advertiser" tells a story of a clergy man about to leave his parish who had endeared himself to every one in it by his self-denying pastoral work. Among those who called upon him to say goodby were an aged couple who were particularly fond of him. When they were about to leave the old lady, with much feeling and many tears, while grasping the pastor by the hand (who was moved to tears himself) said: "The Lord only knows, Brother 8-, how often I've bitten my fingers that I might keep awake to hear your good The moral of the story appears to be that fine preaching is not the only necessary qualification of a clergyman.

Farmer Oatcake, who, with his good wife, Mandy, is on a brief visit to a daughter-in-law in Buffalo, looked over the newspapers on Saturday in an endeaver to find a church service on the following day which he might attend with hope of securing spiritual satisfaction. He soon gleaned that the following Scriptural subjects would be discussed from various city pulpits:

"Is the Trilby Craze Dying Out?"

"Fitzsimmons vs. Corbett."

"How the Pastor Spends His Vacation."

"Fitzsimmons vs. Corbett."
"How the Paster Spends His Vacation."
"Should Our Daughters Marry Foreign Noble

"Should Our Daughters Marry Foreign Noormen?"
"High Sleeves and Theatre Hats."
"The Gold Brick Saloon."
"Canal Street on Saturday Night."
"Wordsworth and the Lake School of Poetry."
"The Lilld Congress."
"Rights of Motormen."
Farmer Oatcake gave it up after a while and laid down the paper, saying, with a sight "Laws sakes, Mandy! I do believe that the Gospel and the Scheme of Salvation have gone clear out of tashion."—(Buralo Express.